

# THE JASPER WEEKLY COURIER.

VOL. 12.

JASPER, INDIANA, FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1870.

NO. 15.

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DUBOIS COUNTY, INDIANA, BY

CLEMENT DOANE.

OFFICE.—IN COURIER BUILDING ON  
WEST MAIN STREET.

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BRUNO BUETTNER,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

And Notary Public,

JASPER, INDIANA.

Will practice in all the Courts of Dubois and Perry  
Counties, Indiana. July 19, '68.

Clement Doane,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW

JASPER, INDIANA.

Will attend promptly to any business entrusted to  
him in any of the courts of Dubois county. Office  
in the Courier Building, on West Main street.

G. T. B. Carr,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

JASPER, INDIANA.

Will practice in all the Courts of Dubois and adjoining  
counties. Office on the South side of the Public Square,  
Sept. 20, '68.

L. Q. DEFRULER W. A. TRAYLOR.

DEFRULER & TRAYLOR,  
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW.

JASPER, INDIANA.

Will practice in the Courts of Dubois and adjoining  
counties. Particular attention given to collections.  
March 20, '68.

MALOTT, COBB & SCHAFER,  
Attys at Law.

JASPER, INDIANA.

Will practice in Courts of Dubois and adjoining  
County.

Special attention given to the  
Collection of Claims.  
April 17, '68.

F. RAHN & CO.  
FORWARDING & COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

TROY, IND.

DEALERS IN

Produce, Barley, Oats and Lime.

Lower Wharf-Boat Proprietors,  
TROY, INDIANA.

Sept. 20, '67-68

Bally, Barger & Ferreback.

Carpenters

AND

CABINET MAKERS

CORNER OF WEST AND McDOWD STREETS  
JASPER, INDIANA

Will give prompt attention to put-  
ting up buildings in the best style,  
and are always ready to make con-  
tracts for work.

Cabinet making of all kinds promptly  
attended to, and a general assort-  
ment of the best furniture kept on hand, and for sale at  
reasonable prices. Give us a call at John Richard's for-  
mer stand. Jan. 29, '69-y.

UNION BAKERY

AND

CONFECTIONERY,

BY

GOTTLIEB SCHOTTNER

On East Main Street, directly in front of the Court  
House, Jasper, Ind. Good bread and cakes always  
on hand. Baking done for Weddings and parties on short  
notice, and warranted satisfactory. Confectionery, Nuts  
and fruits for sale. Patronage is respectfully solicited.  
Aug. 6, '69-ly

Furniture! Furniture!

THE undersigned informs the  
public that he has now, and  
will constantly keep on hand,

or manufacture to order, all the latest and most fashion-  
able varieties of Furniture, such as

Wardrobes,  
Bureaus,  
Bedsteads,  
Tables,  
Lounges.

and a large assortment of chairs, of the best styles. He  
respectfully invites those desiring anything in his line,  
to call and examine his stock before purchasing else-  
where, as he is confident he can please them, at his new  
shop, on the corner of the Public Square, west of the  
courthouse.

November 19, 1867.

JACOB ALLES.

## Trip Lightly.

Trip lightly over trouble.  
Trip lightly over wrong.  
We only make grief double  
By dwelling on it long.  
Why clasp we'd hand so tightly?  
Why sigh o'er blossoms dead?  
Why cling to forms unsightly?  
Why not seek joy instead?

Trip lightly over sorrow.  
Though all the day be dark,  
The sun may shine to-morrow.  
And gaily sing the lark.  
Fair hopes have not departed.  
Though roses may have fled;  
Then never be down hearted,  
But look for joy instead.

Trip lightly over sadness.  
Stand not to rail at doom;  
We've pearls to string of gladness  
On this side of the tomb.  
When stars are nightly shining,  
And the heaven is over-head,  
Encourage not repining,  
But look for joy instead.

## A Picture of the Tariff.

Mr. Marshall, representing the Eleventh  
Congressional District of Illinois, has  
done his duty well against the tariff, and  
should receive a well-merited commen-  
dation were it not a sufficient testimo-  
nial of his ability to here reproduce his  
picture of the tariff thus:

The farmer starting to his work has a  
shoe put on his horse with nails taxed  
67 per cent., driven by a hammer taxed  
54 per cent.; hitching his horse to a plow  
taxed 50 per cent., with chains taxed 67  
per cent. He returns to his home at  
night and lays his wearied limbs on a  
sheet taxed 58 per cent., and covers him-  
self with a blanket that has paid 250  
per cent. He rises in the morning, puts  
on his humble flannel shirt taxed 89 per  
cent., his coat taxed 50 per cent., shoes  
taxed 35 per cent., and hat taxed 70 per  
cent.; opens family worship by a chapter  
from his Bible taxed 25 per cent., and  
kneels to his God on an humble carpet  
taxed 150 per cent. He sits down to his  
humble meal from a plate taxed 40 per  
cent., with knife and fork 35 per cent.;  
drinks his cup of coffee taxed 47 per cent.,  
or tea 78 per cent., with sugar 70 per  
cent.; seasons his food with salt taxed  
100 per cent., pepper 297 per cent., or  
spice 379 per cent. He looks around  
upon his children, all taxed in the same  
way; takes a chew of tobacco taxed 100  
per cent., or lights a cigar taxed 120  
per cent., and then thanks his stars that he  
lives in the freest and best Government  
under heaven. If on the Fourth of July  
he wants to have the star spangled ban-  
ner on real hunting he must pay the  
American Bunting Company of Massa-  
chusetts 100 per cent for this glorious  
privilege. No wonder, sir, that the  
Western farmer is struggling with pov-  
erty, and conscious of a wrong some-  
where, although he knows not whence  
the blow comes that is chaining him to a  
life of endless toil and reducing his wife  
and children to beggary.

An exchange advocates the con-  
struction of wooden railways. It says:  
From the success which has attended the  
use of wooden rails, it would seem that  
they might be more generally used in the  
construction of roads where the country  
is adapted for it, or where, for pecuniary  
reasons, the construction of an iron rail-  
way is impracticable. There are many  
sections of rich farming country lying  
along the lines of trunk rail-roads which  
might, at a comparatively light expendi-  
ture, be brought into connection with  
these lines by means of wooden rail-  
ways. There are several lines now in  
operation. One, forty-seven and a half  
miles in length, connects Carthage, New  
York, with Harrisville. Another, twenty-  
two miles in length, connects the  
Clifton iron mines, Canada, to the Os-  
wego River. Both are found to  
answer well in the place of iron rail-  
ways. The rails of these lines are made  
of maple, and are fourteen feet long by  
four inches wide and deep. The ties, or  
sleepers, are notched a depth of four  
inches to receive the rails, and are se-  
cured by wedges of maple plank four  
inches wide and twelve inches long.—  
The switches are made in the usual way.  
The engines used weigh twenty tons and  
will take loads of 60 to 80 tons when  
the rails and ties are firmly strength-  
ened and secured. The wheels of the  
rolling stock have rims a little wider  
than those of the ordinary railway  
wheels, and the flanges are slightly be-  
veled to prevent them from cutting the  
rails. The speed ordinarily attained is  
from eight to twelve miles per hour. It  
is said that no truck has been off the line  
since the Clifton road went into opera-  
tion. The total cost of a wooden rail-  
way complete, including rolling stock,  
is not over \$5,000 per mile. It is little  
liable to get out of repair, and will last  
for many years—usually till the traffic  
is sufficient to warrant the re-placing of  
the wooden rails with iron ones.

A Vermont coroner's jury is "of  
A Pinion that the Deceat met his death  
from Violent Information in the bed,  
produced from Union Cazuz."

## Radical Designs.

We have time and again warned the  
people that the leaders of the Radical  
party would not be content with con-  
ferring upon the negro the privilege of  
the ballot, thus giving them equal polit-  
ical privileges with the whites, but that  
when this was once achieved, in order  
to strengthen themselves in power, by  
commanding the fealty of the blacks,  
they would demand social equality. The  
ink was hardly dry upon Secretary  
Fish's proclamation of the fifteenth  
amendment, until John W. Forney, ed-  
itor of the Washington Chronicle and  
proprietor of the Philadelphia "Press,"  
two of the most Radical Republican  
journals in the country, makes the fol-  
lowing announcement, in a letter ad-  
dressed from Washington to his paper  
at Philadelphia:

It is (ratification of the Fifteenth  
Amendment) THE DOOM OF THE DOGMA  
OF CASTE, AND THE OPENING OF THE  
DOOR OF A PERFECT EQUALITY.

What is the purport of this short sen-  
tence? That the negro must be received  
upon terms of perfect social equality; if  
not voluntarily, then the power of the  
Radical majority in Congress will force  
it upon the people. This is precisely  
what John W. Forney means. This is  
the substance of the sentence quoted  
above. This is what Sumner, Morton,  
and the leaders of the Administration  
design in the near future. They have  
conferred political rights, where they  
disclaimed it was their design, which the  
record of at least one of them, Senator  
Morton, clearly proves, when only a few  
years since, in his Richmond speech, he  
declared that it was impolitic to grant  
suffrage to the black race. A few short  
months found him taking a stand in  
favor of granting this privilege to that  
people. No faith can be put in the pro-  
mises of the leaders of that party. To-  
day they tell the people that social equal-  
ity can never receive their support. To-  
morrow they proclaim that the "doom  
of the dogma of Caste" is sealed. Be-  
ware of their false promises. Radicalism  
desires to open "the door of a perfect  
Equality."—[New Albany Ledger.

In 1830 there were, throughout  
the United States, but forty-one miles of  
railway, while forty years after, in 1870,  
there are forty-eight thousand eight hun-  
dred and sixty. The greatest increase  
was during the last half of the time, as  
will be seen by the figures of 1860, viz.:  
7,475. These figures do not include the  
street railways, of which there are  
nearly four thousand miles in the coun-  
try. The States bordering on the great  
lakes, of which Indiana is one, contain  
the largest number of miles of rail-  
ways, in proportion to their area, and in  
the year 1869 alone they built 3,977 miles  
of equipped track. The total expendi-  
tures of 1869 amounted to \$25,870,687,  
of which more than half was expended  
in this group of States, and to this  
amount Indiana contributes very largely.  
The total amount of capital at present in-  
vested in rail-ways in the United States  
reaches the astonishing figures of \$2-  
212,412,719. The foregoing figures are all  
drawn from the most accurate sources.  
[Indianapolis Sentinel.

A Washington dispatch says the  
present strength of the army is about  
37,000, and that Senator Wilson is un-  
derstood to favor a reduction to 25,000.  
Members of the House Committee state  
that no law is necessary, and that Wil-  
son is opposed to reducing the number  
of officers. Gen'l. Logan wants to re-  
duce the number of officers, but pro-  
poses no action regarding the enlisted  
men. He says that about 18,000 rank  
and file will leave the army during the  
present year, by the expiration of their  
enlistment, and that recruiting is almost  
wholly suspended.

The Louisville "Courier-Journal"  
says that at the conclusion of one of  
Mrs. Cady Stanton's lectures the other  
day, in which she declared that we shall  
soon see young ladies in Congress, one  
of her hearers gave her this conundrum:  
"Suppose your young lady Congress-  
man should, before her term expires,  
marry some distinguished statesman and  
bear a child—what then?" This floored  
Mrs. Stanton on the spot, for, although  
she might have said that the first part  
of the supposition would not be at all pos-  
sible, she hated to confess that the other  
part would be much more than proba-  
ble.

A Yankee one day asked his law-  
yer how an heiress might be carried off.  
"You cannot do it with safety," said the  
counselor, "but I'll tell you what you  
may do. Let her mount a horse and hold  
a bridal-whip; do you then mount be-  
hind her, and you are safe, for she runs  
away with you." The next day the law-  
yer found that it was his own daughter  
who had run away with his client.

This is going the newspaper rounds.  
A young lady in Louisville, while on  
her way to be married, was run over and  
killed. A confirmed old maid savagely  
comments: "She avoided a more hor-  
rible destiny."

## Blankets and Blarney.

Shrewdly did the French satirist say  
that the feat performed by Saint Denis  
—of walking from Notre Dame to St.  
Denis, with his head under his arm—was  
no miracle at all. The difficulty lay on-  
ly in the FIRST STEP the saint took; after  
that he might have gone through all Eu-  
rope in his decapitated condition.

The present tariff bill before the House  
—that remarkable act of abomination  
which a few days or weeks ago seemed  
as likely to be agreed to as the miracle  
of Saint Denis—has overcome the satir-  
ist's difficulty. It has taken the first  
step; and we see now no reason why the  
swindles and robberies contained there-  
in, should not be all fully inflicted upon a  
suffering and overtaxed people.

After the cotton fabric swindle, which  
raises the duties on all common cotton  
cloths from 50 to 100 per cent. over the  
present duty, was carried, the miracle  
was accomplished, and all the rest, at  
least as far as textile fabrics are concern-  
ed, will of course be enacted.

Mr. Brooks, after showing, from tables  
prepared by Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co.,  
that blankets now pay a duty of from  
117 to 312 per cent., wished to add a pro-  
vision that no duty on blankets should  
be over 100 per cent. The concession to  
the consumer was promptly rejected,  
and Mr. Schenck threatened to show  
that the above amendment was a "slur."  
Which would imply that 100 per cent.  
duty on blankets is not a reality.

We are now prepared to show the  
people the facts and let them judge for  
themselves. As for the House, FACTS  
and figures in a tariff adjustment are at  
this moment as useful as a solitary right-  
eous man would be in the Sodom of the  
majority.

We have before us a statement of prices  
for blankets from Messrs. Thomas Cook,  
Son & Wormald, in Dewsbury, England,  
which states the price of low superior  
blankets, No. 21, to be 1s 9d per pound.

We will now show what the proposed  
duty amounts to:  
Six pounds of blankets, at 1s 9d, 10s  
7d; or in dollars, \$2 57 gold. Duty on  
six pounds, at 30 cents a pound, \$1 80;  
ad valorem duty of 35 per cent., on \$2  
57, 90 cents—making a total duty of \$2  
70 gold, or 105 per cent.

Mr. Brook's endeavor to modify the  
duty on blankets to 100 per cent., is,  
therefore, neither a slur nor a myth, but  
has all the foundation in fact and figures.  
It is well known that we do not get any  
revenue from blankets, and that this spe-  
cialty, this poor man's luxury, is a mono-  
poly in the hands of a few blanket  
wolves in Massachusetts. Well, then,  
the above blankets could be sold to the  
consumer in New York, if no duty was  
on them, for the following price, viz.:  
1 pair blankets, 6 pounds, English  
cost (gold) : : : : : \$ 2 57  
Charges and profit—30 per cent. : : : 77

Gold price : : : : : \$3 34  
Add premium—12 : : : : : 42

Currency price : : : : : \$ 3 76

The price of a similar, may, not as good  
blanket, made here, is eighty-five cts.,  
currency per pound; it therefore follows  
that six-pound blankets cost in New  
York \$5 10.

The hard-working man, who has al-  
ways most children—the poor family to  
whom a blanket is a luxury for ten hours  
during the twenty-four—pays the mono-  
poly wolves \$1 34 more for six lbs.  
of blanket than otherwise he would  
have to pay, not because the revenue is  
enriched thereby, but solely because  
Massachusetts monopolists demand and  
obtain this legal robbery from an op-  
pressive Congress. We defy the mono-  
polists oppressors of the people and a  
pliant Congress to deny the above facts,  
and denounce the enactment as unjust  
and unconstitutional.—[N. Y. World.

## An Unusual Occurrence.

In Perry township, in this county,  
a marriage ceremony was performed on  
the twentieth of March, without license  
from the authorities. The next day the  
couple decided the union illegal and sepa-  
rated. License was afterward procured,  
and they were re-married on Thursday,  
the twenty-fourth. They remained to-  
gether, happy in the company and car-  
resses of each other, until Saturday, the  
twenty-sixth, when they mutually re-dis-  
solved their supposed life-co-partner-  
ship. Twice married and twice separa-  
ted within a week. We do not remem-  
ber ever hearing a parallel case.—[Bow-  
ling Green Old Constitution.

It is rumored, and the rumor ap-  
pears to be well founded, that the daugh-  
ter of a Radical Congressman in an ad-  
joining district, a young, well educated  
and promising girl, gave birth to an in-  
fant a few days since, of decided ebony  
complexion. The child, of course, did  
not survive, and fears are entertained  
that the mother will not, as she is in a  
critical condition. Negro equality is go-  
ing home to roost.  
[Indianapolis Sentinel.

The vessel no woman objects to  
embark on—court ship.

## Too Much Lemonade.

"This is a pretty time ought to come  
skulking home, you drunken brute!—  
What you been, eh?" exclaimed Mrs.  
Potts, when she saw Mr. Potts, practis-  
ing the cork-screw polka on the stair-  
case.

"Been—(hic)—been? Why—(hic)—  
you see, Sal, (hic) Sally, I've been (hic)  
to the temperance mass meetin' an'  
I've eat (hic) too much lemonade."

"Eat what?"

"Yees—hic(hic)—eat that too."

At this juncture, a heavy snash an-  
nounced the downfall of the head of the  
Potts family.

An ice merchant in Greenwich,  
Connecticut, had been watching his pond  
all winter with almost prayerful inter-  
est, in hopes of a freeze, visited it recently  
after a sharp cold night, stepped on the  
ice, and finding that it would bear him,  
exclaimed, "thank God!" Going still  
further on the pond, he exclaimed more  
fervently, "thank God!" But on ventur-  
ing a trifle further, and going in up to his  
neck he ejaculated, louder and heartier  
than ever, "d—n the ice!"

Said a preacher to a little boy who  
was sitting on a fence. Is your father at  
home?

No he has gone to church.

Is your mother in?

No, she's gone too.

Then you are all by yourself?

No, Sam is in thar lugging de nigger  
gal.

That is bad.

Yes it is bad, but then it is the best he  
can do.

A minister was on his way to  
church one Sunday morning, and saw a  
boy on the river bank fishing.

"My boy," said the clergyman, "don't  
you know it is wicked to catch fish on  
Sunday?"

"Guess I ain't sinned much yet,"  
said the boy, without taking his eye  
from the cork, "ain't had a bite."

Minister coughed and went on.

A dry genius, recently passed a  
farm-house near which the occupant had  
been butchering something less than a  
dozen very small pigs, the result of the  
day's labor being hung up on a pole facing  
the street. Our genius deliberately stop-  
ped his team and asked the farmer what  
he was doing. "Butchering," was the  
quick reply. "Oh," says the driver;  
"I thought you were dipping candles!"  
and he hastened his horse into a trot—  
to make up for lost time.

A little four-year old in Richmond,  
very fond of a certain dish, when asked  
by his mother if he wouldn't like to be  
an angel with wings, and fly about Heav-  
en like his dead brother, replied after a  
pause, "No, Ma; I'd a heap rather be  
a hawk, and live on chicken!"

The boy at the head of the class  
will state what were the dark ages of  
the world. Boy hesitates. "Next Mas-  
ter Smith, can't you tell what the dark  
ages were?" "I guess they were the  
ages just before the invention of spec-  
tacles. "Go to your seats."

ADMISSION OF NEGROES TO THEATRES  
AND HOTELS.—We take the following  
from the Washington dispatches to the  
Cincinnati "Enquirer" of the 12th:

The Mayor to-day officially publishes  
an approval of an ordinance of the City  
Council allowing all colored persons to  
visit theatres, be entertained at all ho-  
tels and restaurants, the same as white  
persons, and all persons refusing them  
such entertainment, are liable to arrest  
and heavy fine.

It is said that the new Senator,  
Morgan C. Hamilton, from Texas, never  
smoked a cigar, took a drink, or kissed  
a woman. We predict he will be like  
the new hired girl, when asked if she  
had ever had experience as a wet nurse.  
She said she hadn't, but that she could  
soon learn.

How many apples did our first  
parents eat in the garden of Eden? Eve  
8 and Adam 2.

An ice house laborer being killed  
by a lump of ice falling on his head, the  
verdict was, "Died of hard drink."

A Connecticut man has worn the  
same hat to church for forty years. It  
has been in style seven times during that  
period.

DANGEROUS navigation is doubly  
dangerous in doubling the "cape" of  
a pretty coquette.

A Radical—The root of all evil.—  
JUDY.

A blockhead—The Cardiff Giant's.

Good Roaming Catholics—The Sisters  
of Charity.—[PUNCHELLO.

A tax on Patience—Doctor's bills.—  
JUDY.

All time belongs to us, for all time is  
hours.

Which has the most legs, a horse, or  
no horse? No horse, because no horse  
has five.